To Co'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*;
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addiſon.*

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſon, Guardian*, N°. 156.

Co'NJU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.

I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements*. *Milton on Education.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphyſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CONNA'TE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the ſame birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their diſpoſitions to be reflected ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opt.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connat'ral* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 246.

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

Firſt, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it *Davies,*

Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Participation of the ſame nature.

Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.

The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms, and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language; as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.

Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, can not *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.

My heart, which, by a ſecret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*

There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conniſto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNIVANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking: not in uſe.

2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

To CONNIVE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, N°. 305.

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, is ſuch, that the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSEU'R. n. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often uſed of a pretended critick.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur*. *Swift.*

To CONNO'TATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf; to imply; to infer.

God's foreſeeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf; inference; illation.

By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South's Sermons.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'NOID. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CONOI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Latin.] To ſhake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. *1 Mac.* viii. 2.

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*
We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Anna *conquers* but to ſave,
And governs but to bleſs. *Smith.*

3. To ſurmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal ſucceſs had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* ſword has no great propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome.

While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eaſy and *conquerable*. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NQUEROR. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſlave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remember, Sir, that you are a man.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 110.

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wherſoe'er they rove. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

That tyrant god, that reſtleſs *conqueror*,
May quit his pleaſure, to aſſert his pow'r. *Prior.*

CO'NQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.

A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

I muſt yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conqueſt* to my foe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conqueſt* won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conqueſts* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conqueſt* he reſigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, ſmiles in death. *Addiſon.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *conſanguineous?* Am I not of her blood? *Shakeſp.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor. Diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearneſs of kin.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *conſanguinity*. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſida.*

There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble *conſanguinity* and ſociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outlived all terms of *conſanguinity*, and became a ſtranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South's Sermons.*

CONSARCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.

When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.*

On earth,
Who againſt faith, and *conſcience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 529.

Such a *conſcience* has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God. *South's Sermons.*

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, that feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which *conſcience* ſhakes? *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13.

No courts created yet, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was ſafe, for *conſcience* was their guard. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, becauſe if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conſcience* may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty.

This is thank worthy, if a man, for *conſcience* toward God, endure grief. *1 Pet.* ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conſcience*; he makes reſtitution *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom in Africk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What you require cannot, in *conſcience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majeſty is, without queſtion, obliged in *conſcience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conſcience* of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bacon.*

The reaſon why the ſimpler ſort are moved with authority, is the *conſcience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 6.

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Hector was in an abſolute certainty of death, and depreſſed with the *conſcience* of being in an ill cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'ſt thou in *conſcience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuſe their huſbands,
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They did in their *conſciences* know, that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Scruple; difficulty.

We muſt make a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws of ſuperiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much *conſcience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a cruſt. *L'Eſtr.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a ſtrange country; we ſhould therefore make *conſcience* not to miſlead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

Why do'ſt thou weep? Can'ſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conſcience*, as many as you ſhould require. *Swift.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in ſo *conſcientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtr.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience; and if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*. *South's Sermons.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conſcionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shak.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to.*

The reſt ſtood trembling, ſtruck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conſcious to* the ſign,
Preſag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*

Roſes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious to* its muſick, or gunpowder to its flaſhing or noiſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſolicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conſcious to* herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS.